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Publishers and Proprietors.

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# The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXIX.

SALEM, N. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

NO. 5.

## JOB PRINTING.

## THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and  
is fully prepared to do work with

## NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

## VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting  
with any one else.

WILL,

There is no chance, destiny, nor fate,  
Can circumvent or hinder or control  
The firm resolve of a determined soul.  
Guts counts for nothing; will alone is great,  
All things give way before it, sconce or late.  
What obstacle can stay the mighty force  
Of the sea-seeking river in its course,  
Or cause the ascending orb of day to wait?Each will-born soul must win what it deserves  
Let the fool prattle of luck. The fortunate  
Is he whose earnest purpose never wavering  
Whose slightest action or inaction servesThe one great sin.  
Why even death stands still  
And waits an hour sometimes for such a will.

—Ella Wheeler.

## HUMOROUS.

A slight of hand performance—giving  
the milton to a sailor.Goliath was the first person who wore  
a bang on his forehead.A paper in New York is called the  
Wheel. It ought to circulate.The sign "Beware of Dog" is stuck  
up that he who reads may run.There is nothing more chilling to an  
ardent lover than the Beautiful No.Some men's noses are like s'me books,  
the more immoral they are, the more red  
they are."A little learning is a dangerous  
thing." So is a little dynamite.—Rome  
Sentinel.A cat in a strange garret is not half  
so much frightened as a bachelor at a  
sewing society.Never call a woman "Birdie" who  
has kept your dinner waiting for three  
mortal hours.Why do girls kiss each other while  
men do not? Because girls have nothing  
better to kiss, and the men have.

The vanity of the female sex,

No matter what the time of the year!

Woman's woman, and man's man!

—Philadelphian Item.

The tobacco chewer will find that by  
throwing away his old plugs he'll soon  
be able to buy a new hat.—Richmond  
Banner.The difference between St. Julien and  
the stars and stripes, is that one is a  
star flag and the other a star flag.—  
Marathon Independent.In the neighborhood of Savannah  
oysters grow in riotous abundance, and  
are often so prolific in one spot as to  
aggregate into bunches weighing 100  
pounds.Nautili.—Husband (jokingly).—"Oh,  
I'm the mainstay of the family." Wife  
—"Yes, and the jib-boom—and the  
and the..." Small boy (from experience).  
—"And the spanker, too, mamma."

[Applause.]

It is estimated that the number of  
killed and wounded in the sanguinary  
struggle between Chile and Peru, during  
the past two years, would almost fill a  
one-horse street car. War is a terrible  
thing.—Norristown Herald.

A WISHER.

He held one side and she the other;

What did he wish? I could not tell;

He pulled, she pulled, and then her mother  
Came in; perchance 'twas justus well.

For after it was passed he told me

His wish, a wish I should not name,

Two for a kiss; a bird sang near me

And told me here; it was the same.

United States Senator-elect Miller, of

California, lost an eye while commanding

a brigade of Union volunteers at

Liberty Gap, Tennessee, during Rosen-

crat's advance from Murfreesboro to

Chattanooga.

Now I understand," remarked

Oldendorff, with a sigh, after vainly

trying to get a view of the stage over the

the hood in front of him, "now I under-

stand what they mean by the height of

fashion.—Boston Transcript.

"Enigette" writes to us to inquire if

in our opinion it would be proper for

him to support a young lady if she was

taken with faint—ever if he hadn't

been introduced. Proper, young man

certainly—prop her, by all means.—  
Cleveland Sun.

A young student was asked by his

sweetheart, who had an uncommonly

thick head of hair, what he thought of

it, and absently answered he thought it

would present a fine field for the study

of natural history. They were never

married.—Andrews' Bazaar.

"Is your wife a Democrat or a Repub-

lican?" asked one Rockland citizen  
of another in a store this morning.

"She's neither," was the prompt re-

sponse, and then glancing cautiously

at me and sinking his voice to a hush-

whisper he explained: "She's a Home-

Ruler."—Rockland Courier.

A gentleman was complaining on

change that he had invested a rather

large sum of money in Wall street and

lost it all. A sympathizing friend

asked him whether he had been a bull

or bear. To which he replied:

"Neither, I was a jackass!"—Hicgo

Tribune.

Some give their gold and silver,

Because the love to give;

Some give it for the glory;

They surely will receive;

Some give their hard-earned dollars

With a pure and just intent;

But the most give up their money

For a paltry ten cent.

—Steubenville Herald.

A small boy went out the other day.

There was no snow on the ground, no ice;

there was no river, brook, pool or

water of any kind within a mile.

The boy had on nice new rubber boots

that came above his knees. He was gone only

five minutes. When he came into the

house his feet were perfectly dry. It is

the only case of the kind on record.

Little six-year-old was taking his first

lesson in addition, and when the teacher

asked him, "If I were to give you two

cats and another nice lady give you two

more, how many cats would you have?"

he quickly replied: "Why, pretty soon

I wouldn't have any, for my mamma

would break their necks with the broom.

She don't like cats."—Norristown

Bald.

## TIMELY TOPICS.

Of a total population of 142,907, it appears 74,471 are males and 68,436 females; excess of males, 5,035. Of the whole number of people, 99,974 are native born and 43,933 foreign; 142,381 are whites, 384 negroes, 561 Chinese, 804 Indians and half-breeds, and seven-tenths East Indians and half-breeds. Of the most populous counties, Salt Lake, 16,995 males and 15,879 females; Utah, 8,974 males and 8,914 females; Cache, 6,571 males and 6,590 females; Weber, 8,539 males and 8,685 females. The Chinese are located principally in the counties of Box Elder and Salt Lake.

## A Celebrated Woman.

One of the most beautiful and celebrated women in Paris, says the *Quincy Argosy*, is Mme. Lopez, widow of the dictator of Paraguay. Few have such a strange and eventful career and spring from obscurity to a position of almost absolute power. When in Paraguay her rule was undisputed. She lived in a palace and reigned a queen. She is very tall, has a fair complexion, large blue eyes, an abundance of light brown hair and a commanding figure. Mme. Lopez has a striking resemblance to Eugenie, and indeed has often been mistaken for the ex-empress. She entertains beautifully, with great dignity and grace, making each guest believe he is a favorite.

Chewing Gum.

We have it upon common report that chewing gum is a substance well-known to the youthful part of the community.

The qualities which it possesses at the time that it comes from the confectionery are all familiar to the youngest of us. It certainly seems a very attractive article. The reason for this is not so hard to find. Think how much eating there is in it proportion to actual weight and cash value. But there is more in chewing gum than is dreamed of in juvenile philosophy. One can easily comprehend the main ingredients of candy, but who, without being told, would suspect that chewing gum is often only a refined product of petroleum?

The time was when the fragrant spruce furnished the most common material purpose. But this is no longer the case. The reader, familiar with the processes of refining coal, is aware that the thick, brown liquid which comes from the earth, at one stage of its manufacture, is strained through heavy linen cloths. The residue left after this operation is a dirty, brownish-yellow wax that smells abominably.

This unsavory mass is melted, decolorized, and prepared for commerce, appears in masses that weigh about one hundred pounds, resembling oblong blocks of clouded ice. It has no odor and no taste except what belongs to any wax in its purest state. It may be used for many purposes which it is not necessary to describe now. The manufacturer of chewing gum purchases these blocks ready made to his hand, and at once melts them down. To two hundred pounds of wax he adds about thirty pounds of sugar, and gives the mixture a flavor by the use of some essential oil, as lemon or vanilla, and perhaps adds some coloring matter. The melted mass is poured out upon a clean marble slab and cut into the various shapes known to chiselers.

The timber lands of Washington—a territory cover 90,000,000 acres bordering on Puget sound and are traversed by fine logging streams. The timber, principally pine and fir, is equal to any, the soil from which it springs being of great depth and richness, and kept moist by a rain-fall which continues for ten months of the year. One stick hewn was 194 feet long, square twelve inches at the smallest end, and without sap. The average height of trees is 200 feet, while many stand 300 feet tall, measuring two feet through at the butt. This Territory has also 11,000,000 acres of grazing prairie, where a nutritious bunch-grass keeps green five-sixths of the year, and 5,000,000 acres of wheat lands, which yields from thirty to eighty bushels per acre. The catch of salmon last year was 40,000,000 pounds.

Tails, spars and shives, Mr. Whittier looks no older than he did ten years ago. His dark, unquenchable old eyes, says the Boston correspondent of the Provincial Press, twinkle and glisten with the brightness of youth. Perhaps he was a man of iron, but he is a Sicilian. He was born master of an immense fortune. He had but one thought—to enjoy it. He was a good man, but he had a bad heart.

As he spoke he crouched down and looked up at me with a glare that made me start. He buttoned his coat and pulled up his sleeves, as he whispered again: "I am the man. I can cure the world."

Still sitting on me he deliberately drew the bright blade across his throat. In another moment I was drenched with blood. At the same time the knife fell from his nerveless grasp. To spring to my feet, to seize the open wound and press the edges together was the work of an instant—though the sudden escape made me stagger. At the same moment we reached New Cross station, and a porter threw open the carriage door.

Fortunately the self-inflicted wound of the madman did not prove fatal. Ultimately I heard that the blood-letting had a beneficial effect on his brain. I discovered next day that he was a most dangerous lunatic who had managed to escape from a private asylum.

To my surprise, when I looked at the clock at New Cross I found that the train had not yet arrived. We were soon at the station, and I saw the madman again.

He was a man of iron, but he had a bad heart.

He was a good man, but he had a bad heart.

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Passerenter is twenty-inches thick.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—Thanks to Col. Armfield for Congressional Documents.

—We have received pamphlet copy of the interesting report of the Board of Agriculture.

—The Mormon preachers are said to meet with considerable success in the Eastern portion of the State.

—Great destruction and suffering in the farming districts of Minnesota are reported on account of the deep snows and extremely cold weather.

No. 2 of the *Monthly Bulletin* of our State Department of Agriculture, a valuable publication of its kind, received. It should be extensively circulated.

—The term of a number of magistrates will expire in six weeks. As the Legislature will appoint their successors, competent men should be recommended to the Legislature for the office of magistrates in the several counties.

—Col. L. L. Polk, for some time associate editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, has retired from that paper. He has been elected Secretary of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society, and it is said contemplates commencing the publication of an agricultural paper shortly.

PROHIBITION.—It is believed that the Legislature will pass a law against the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State, and submit the question to the people for ratification or rejection.

Does any one really believe that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of an absolute prohibitory liquor law?

—We are pleased to see that there is a strong opposition among the leading papers of North Carolina, to the imposition of additional indebtedness on the State.

The Charlotte *Democrat* sounds the alarm and says:

We see that there is a considerable gathering of the Construction Bondholders at Raleigh, with counsel, &c. Don't let them secure the enactment of schemes that will cause thousands of the best men in the State to denounce and oppose the action of a Democratic Legislature, and thereby seriously, if not fatally, injure the Democratic party of North Carolina.

One thing is as certain as death, the people of this State will never endorse or approve of an additional bonded debt of two and a half or three millions of dollars to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the Construction Bondholders. Let them take what the State promised (the stock). We are in favor of complying with proper pledges but opposed to giving anything more.

We again urge the Legislature not to go into the business of making new counties. There are at least twenty villages on the watch to see what comes of the efforts to slice up Granville, Wake, Franklin, Warren and Orange. If they succeed, then other counties must be formed or there will be great complaint. Every railroad village wants to be a county seat. There are thirty counties that ought to be reduced to ten by merging them.—*Wilmington Star*.

You are right, and we hope members of the Legislature will not permit themselves to be over-persuaded by blandishments and courtesies into voting for new counties. Those who vote for new counties cannot complain when propositions are made to divide their own counties. The advocates of new counties are generally those who want to increase the number of salaried officers for their own or their friends' benefit.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

The frequent changes of holding the Courts is another evil, for the benefit and convenience of a few lawyers, and to the confusion of court calendars.

The New York *Evening Post* says that in the year 1879 there was paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of Germany the sum of \$50,000,000, and by those of France \$680,000,000, of Great Britain, \$750,000, and of the United States, \$720,000,000—making a total of \$2,700,000,000.

The widow of General Suttor, the famous discoverer of gold in California, died at her home, in Lititz, Pennsylvania, last week.

At a meeting of the Irish Land League in New York and Brooklyn, resolutions were adopted denouncing the British government.

The storm on Sunday in Pensacola and New Orleans was the heaviest on record.

## Congress.

The river and harbor bill, as finally agreed upon in Congress, appropriates \$10,189,800. Among the items are the following for North Carolina: Cape Fear River, \$10,000; Currituck Sound, Coggins Bay, North River, and bar, \$30,000; French Broad River, \$5,000; Neuse River, \$3,000; Pamlico and Tar Rivers, \$1,000; Scuppernong River, \$1,000; Trent River, \$2,000; Great Pee Dee River, \$6,000.

The select committee of the House on the interoceanic canal agreed to report favorably to the House, Representative Wells' bill to incorporate company after amending it to provide that the government shall guarantee payment of the interest on \$50 million dollars of bonds of the company for 15 years at the rate of six per cent.

House resolution inviting the governor and people of France to take part in the Yorktown centennial passed the Senate.

## Ireland.

Irish Affairs in Parliament came to a crisis by the expulsion and arrest for one day of the leading obstructionists. The Speaker exercised arbitrary power, but it was necessary to save Parliament. It is said there had nothing so momentous happened since the days of Cromwell. The action created intense excitement in London and has intensified the excitement in Ireland to an unprecedented degree. It is expected that all leaders and organizers of the Land League will be arrested on one plea or another, and in order to insure the funds of the league they have been taken to France.

LONDON, February 5.—The Parliaments, at their meeting yesterday, decided that after a division upon the second reading of the coercion bill they should announce their intention of abandoning further protest against government measures, as opposition was hopeless.

The arrest of Mr. Davitt, a "ticket-of-leave-man" created intense indignation among the Parnellites. Incendiary language is given as the reason for the revocation of his "ticket-of-leave." It is now reported that Davitt will be treated kindly and released after the Irish question is settled. The Land Leagues are firm and will endeavor to keep up their organization.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitution illustrates the value of manufacturing industries in the South by the publication of some figures in connection with the three leading cotton mills in the vicinity of that rapidly growing city. These three establishments have a capital of \$1,600,000, give employment to over 1,700 operatives, and annually distribute among them \$400,000. Thus, during the past four years, these operatives have been paid in cash \$1,500,000; during the same four years these three mills paid out in dividends to the stockholders \$550,000, and expended for the purchase of cotton for manufacturing purposes \$5,673,680. One of these mills, the Sibley, is being considerably enlarged, and will soon employ 1,000 operatives and distribute among them annually \$225,000. This, says the Baltimore *Sun*, are certainly encouraging figures, and indicate the wealth which may be looked for when the South becomes a great manufacturing section.—*Messenger*.

The *Paper-Trade Journal*, New York, in its weekly issue, December 31, records the building of four new paper mills and additions for two others; also the erection of five wood pulp mills, one of which is built to work up the wood on 20,000 acres in Pennsylvania. Some will be curious to know what becomes of all paper made. One item, outside of the immense quantity consumed in books and journals, not generally taken into account, requiring many tons in paper car-wheels. Two factories making these wheels—one at Chicago and one at Hudsonville, N. Y.—are worked to their utmost capacity, and cannot keep up with the orders. These paper wheels are largely used on the sleeping cars, because they run with less noise.—*Goldsboro Messenger*.

General Skobeleff's detailed account of the storming of Geok-Teppe shows that the Russian assault was made simultaneously by distinct columns, that the final breaches were made by the explosion of mines. Several hundred Tekkes Turkomans were buried in the explosion. The hand-to-hand fighting with the Tekkes on the wall lasted over an hour, after which they were driven off by the fire of the hill redoubt of Dongeltepe. Over four thousand corpses of Tekkes were found inside the fortress. The trenches were also filled with corpses. Numbers were killed during the pursuit. Four thousand families were found in the fortresses and seven hundred Persian prisoners.—*Goldsboro Messenger*.

A great murder trial has just come off at Maryville, Missouri. Two boys, Albert P. and Charles E. Talbot, were tried, and convicted for assassinating their father September last. They were sentenced to be hanged on March 25, 1881. They both deny their guilt. The trial created the greatest interest, and the scene in court when they were sentenced is described as heartrending. Women shrieked and strong men wept.—*Star*.

Cheesquah or Sparrow, a Cherokee of Graham, died a few weeks ago, claiming to be 140 years old. He claimed to have a distinct memory of the revolutionary war. He was the last relic of his tribe, who stuck pertinaciously to the ancient Indian garb. He never donned the unmentionables.

If your Horse has a sprain use Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Condensed from the Evening Visitor. In SENATE Monday, Jan. 31, Mr. Berney moved to provide for a Supreme Court, and library room and a mansion for the Governor.

In House, the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the bill to organize the county of Durham, out of Wake and Orange.

Resolution requesting our members of Congress to use their influence to have the tax on tobacco and snuff repealed.

Bills were introduced and referred.

PHILIPS IN DIPHTHERIA.—Last Friday two children died in Brooklyn of diphtheria. Sad reports of similar mortality come from other quarters. It is our duty to call the especial attention of American physicians to the extraordinary success which is now reported in Germany, in this disease, from the use of pilocarpin. It is given in ordinary doses, internally, and a large number of cases have been cured by different physicians, wherein the results were astonishingly good. As soon as the pilocarpin exercises its specific effect on the salivary glands, the false membrane detaches, the inflammatory phenomena disappears, and improvement begins.

We particularly request our readers to try this treatment and report their results, whether good or bad.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

## AN APPEAL.

From the Mothers, Wives, Daughters and Sisters of North Carolina to Her Legislature.

We, the women of North Carolina, do earnestly appeal to the Legislature of 1881 to grant us help in the direst emergency that we have ever experienced.

The House bill to repeal the law against carrying concealed weapons was defeated, only one vote in its favor.

The bill to allow convict labor by any county or town, passed.

An act to prevent cruelty to animals was passed.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Several bills were presented and debated upon.

The House bill to regulate the practice on appeals from justices' court was passed. Bill to amend chapter 276 of the laws of 1876 and 1877, with regard to county officers requiring justices of the peace to make oaths of fitness of commissioners, passed its several readings. Bill for expediting the service of criminal process, passed its several readings.

IN SENATE, Thursday, very little business was done. A bill was introduced to require the sale of certain bonds and apply the proceeds to the common school fund.

In House, some half a dozen bills for the keeping in repair the public roads of the State, were tabled. Bill to amend its second reading.

IN SENATE, Friday, a number of bills were introduced, of no interest to our readers. We note the following:

Senate bill to secure better draining of Brushy Fork Creek, Davie County, passed its second reading.

On behalf of Mr. Williamson, of Davie, it was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock. Ordered to be printed.

Senate bill, to protect clients against fraudulent attorneys. Passed its third reading.

Senate bill 103, to allow defendants in all criminal actions to testify in their own behalf, was laid on the table.

Senate bill, to amend the charter of the town of Winston, passed its third reading.

House bill, Senate bill 315, to make the Dan River, in Stokes county, a lawful fence, passed its third reading.

House bill 24, Senate bill 317, to incorporate the Dan Valley and Yadkin River Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, passed its third reading.

House bill, on motion of Mr. Bunting, to limit punishment in the State's prison to thirty years was taken from the table and placed on the calendar. The bill was then put on its second reading. Mr. Bunting advocated the bill.

On motion of Mr. Rose the bill was withdrawn.

Amendments made to the bill incorporating the North State Mining Company were accepted.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Winston Railroad, passed.

IN SENATE, Saturday, prohibitory petitions continue to be presented.

A bill was introduced to allow married women and widows to vote on prohibitory questions. Bill to amend charter of the town of Winston, passed its third reading.

Senate bill, to amend chapter 315, to make the Dan River, in Stokes county, a lawful fence, passed its third reading.

Senate bill 103, to allow defendants in all criminal actions to testify in their own behalf, was laid on the table.

Senate bill, to amend the charter of the town of Winston, passed its third reading.

Senate bill 211, to amend the law with regard to mechanics' liens extending the time in which liens may be filed to six months, passed its several readings.

News of the Week.

There was a heavy snow north and west, January 31.

Eighty million dollars' worth of hogs are sold every year by the United States to foreign lands.

There are now 1,247 persons employed in the census office in Washington, 669 males and 548 females; also 98 messengers and 16 watchmen.

It is generally believed that there are not less than 200 Indians, in bands of from ten to thirty, on the war path in New Mexico, and not less than forty people have been murdered by them during the last fifteen days.

Twenty convicts were sent up to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Their addition to the present force will bring the number of able-bodied convicts on the work up to over 500.

If your Horse has a sprain use Kendall's Spavin Cure. See their advertisement.

—The Government of Japan is making strenuous efforts to economize, and in pursuance of this policy has ordered the sale to private individuals of factories which were formally established by it to stimulate native industries. The various public departments have also been instructed to reduce their expenses, and guards heretofore attending Privy Councils have been disbanded. Privy Councils have been abolished, and the annual expenses which are in excess of \$10,000,000 are to be affected, which sum is to be devoted to the redemption of paper currency.

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Resolution requesting our members of Congress to use their influence to have the tax on tobacco and snuff repealed.

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# The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

**Special Notice.**—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as cheap as the cheapest.

—Persons wishing to pay their newspaper subscriptions in wood, will please bring it along.

—SOUND BOX STOVE, 18 inches, modern style, for \$3. \$4 with pipe in. Enquire at this office.

—C. B. Ziegler's bond as Constable for Old Town Township was approved, and he was duly qualified.

—Ordered that Swain's bridge across south prong of South Fork Creek, on Randolph road, be received as a County bridge, and that J. W. McLaughlin be appointed to let out contract for repairing the same.

Report of Theo. Kimel and John E. Faw, for letting out bridge across Mud Creek, on the new road from Fry's Mill to Salem, stating that the bridge was completed, was approved and filed.

—See advertisement of Twin-Springs Bed.

—Thirty-three inmates in the Poor-House.

—Six marriage license issued in February.

—Business rather dull among tradesmen.

—Forsyth Inferior Court meets next Monday.

—H. C. Edwards has opened a Tobacco warehouse in Kernersville.

—Mrs. A. S. Jones celebrated her 50th birthday on the 2nd inst.

—All of the ladies go to Mrs. Douthit's for Goods at cost during January.

—The H. R. Wellborn Tobacco Manufacturing Company has been organized at High Point.

—Eggs are becoming more plentiful, but command from 15 to 20 cents per dozen.

—The Railroad tax will not be put out for collection until April 1st. After that time cost will be added. Seed.

—Mrs. Douthit is selling that large stock of Winter Goods at cost.

—III health of R. D. Mosely, auctioneer at Brown's Warehouse, necessitates his retirement from that post for a while.

—William Ebert, of South Fork Township, slaughtered a fine lot of hogs in December last weighing 370, 368, 360, 285.

Go to Mrs. T. B. Douthit's store in Salem, and buy Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, Felt Skirts. Merino Underwear, and Kid Gloves at cost, during January.

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—John A. Martin of East Bend township, Yadkin County, killed 65 hogs on January 26th, weighing 13,000 pounds, an average of 200 pounds. He has seven more to kill that will average about the same. G. L. P.

—The remarkable anniversaries of the present week are the birth of Charles Dickens, 7th, 1812; Mendelssohn born, 3rd, 1809; Pope Pius IX died, 8th, 1878; Queen Victoria married, 10th, 1840; Alex. H. Stephens born, 11th, 1811; Lincoln born, 12th, 1809.

—Capt. John Brown, of Winston, was married in Danville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. T. S. Lambeth, to Miss M. BLANCHE GILLIAM, of Danville. The Winston Light Infantry escorted their worthy Captain from the depot on Tuesday night. Best wishes for their future happiness.

New Books.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

—We briefly noticed the death of Chas. Mock, last week. Mr. Mock was among the first men of this section to engage in the nursery business. He issued several catalogues, and his stock of fruit trees was always good. In 1851 he removed to California, where he engaged in various enterprises until his death on the 11th of December last, aged 71 years and 2 months.

MARRIAGE LICENSE GRANTED IN JANUARY.—John H. Kregor and Eliza J. Reed, M. P. Idol and Abigail Osborn, E. M. Woodburn and Sarah J. Ransom, Joseph R. Bell and Mollie H. Gillett, Robert Disher & Bettie Motsinger, Sterling Adams and M. E. Clayton, J. M. Swain and Mary C. Hudler, Z. E. Stafford and Anne L. Motsinger, G. H. Ballard and Mary C. Atkins, J. A. Blum and Claude Edwards, Julius D. Anderson and Dora E. Moser, C. P. Hedgecock and M. M. Robertson.

Variety of Baskets are to be found at Salem Bookstore.

—J. M. Brendle, on Muddy Creek, about 3 miles east of Clemmonsville, and 8 miles West of this place, shot a large bald eagle on the 1st instant. The eagle was perched on an old pine, and flew a short distance after being struck, and was dispatched on the ground with a club. It measured six and a half feet from tip to tip of wings, three feet from beak to end of tail, with talons two and a half inches long. It was a formidable bird. Mr. Brendle has him stuffed and mounted at his residence. It is probably one of the finest specimens of the species ever killed near here.

We notice a number of men getting out rock on widow Charles' land, in South Fork Township, for Dr. Shaffner's vault, in the cemetery.

We learn that W. T. McGee has purchased a team and will soon be ready to haul for the public in Salem and Winston.

A large oak stands in the forks of the Danville and Cucumber roads, measuring 21 feet in circumference.

We met a number of wagons on yesterday, loaded with wood from the neighborhood of Midway, some 8 or 10 miles from this place. S. A. H.

PICTURES.—Large pictures, framed, cheap at the Salem Bookstore.

## Commissioners' Court.

MONDAY'S SESSION.—The Chairman of Commissioners' Court, being absent at last meeting on account of sickness, was qualified by C. S. Hauser, C. S. C.

A number of releases were granted from double tax and poll tax.

It was agreed to purchase the land on which wood had been cut by the keeper of the poor-house, at the rate of \$8 per acre.

C. B. Zigler's bond as Constable for Old Town Township was approved, and he was duly qualified.

The town of Plymouth, Washington county, was almost completely destroyed by fire on Monday night Jan. 31st. The fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Four hundred bales of cotton were burned.

—Thirty-eight mail route agents in the Charlotte, Fayetteville, and Hillsborough districts, on the Atlantic, three on the Charlotte, Columbia, & Augusta; three on the eastern division of the Carolina Central; one on the western division; one on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio.—Charlotte Observer.

—Dempsey Baily was authorized to repair the gate on the old Lexington road, below Salem.

—Tobacco brakes light.

—Eight prisoners in jail.

—Full Moon next Monday.

—See advertisement of Twin-Springs Bed.

—Thirty-three inmates in the Poor-House.

—Six marriage license issued in February.

—Business rather dull among tradesmen.

—Forsyth Inferior Court meets next Monday.

—H. C. Edwards has opened a Tobacco warehouse in Kernersville.

—Mrs. A. S. Jones celebrated her 50th birthday on the 2nd inst.

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## STATE ITEMS.

—Rev. R. M. Brown, of the North Carolina Conference, died very suddenly on Monday. He was on Uwharrie circuit, Montgomery County.

—Senator Ransom has accepted an invitation to deliver the address before the literary societies of Davidson College at the next commencement.

—M. A. Vanderford, a Salisbury policeman, was shot and mortally wounded last Saturday afternoon by Thomas Barbour, a white man, whom he had under arrest for disorderly conduct.

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## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Salt for Pigs.

It is not a general practice with farmers to give salt to pigs, or to mix it in their food. Salt is no more injurious to a pig than to a person. The stomach of a pig and its digestive functions are more like those of a human being than are those of almost any other animal. A hungry pig would probably eat enough to injure itself if its food was strongly mixed with salt, just as a hungry man would be likely to eat too much of salted fish or meat.

Salt is used to make human food more palatable, and seems necessary to supply the wastes to the system caused by the animal secretions. The instincts of hares and ruminating animals lead them to desire salt; hence in a wild state they seek for salt springs or "licks," where they may satisfy this natural craving, and in a domesticated condition it should always be accessible to them, and then they never will injure themselves by eating too much of it. Pigs do not seem to have this natural craving for salt to the same extent as other animals; but I have known them to eat it when given to them while in pasture, and also while confined in pens; and I have made it a practice to put salt where pigs could help themselves to it.

When pigs are fed cooked food of any kind, and especially vegetables, the food can be improved and made more palatable, so that the appetite may not flag, by moderately salting it. The proportions of salt should be the same as for human food. Too little attention is usually given by farmers to the stomachs of pigs. They are expected to eat anything and everything, or perhaps to live a long time on only one kind of food. This want of attention is the cause of frequent diseases among pigs, chief of which are diarrhea and constipation. Regular feeding of salt in moderate quantity, and of sulphur, with an occasional feeding of charcoal (once a week) will serve to make a good appetite, promote digestion, and prevent disturbance of the bowels, which is more likely to occur without these precautions. The health and digestion of pigs would undoubtedly be promoted if they had access to prepared chaff, or if a small amount of magnesia was given them in their food.

Pigs suffer much from indigestion caused by over-eating, and if they had the remedies accessible, their instincts would teach them to make use of them, and thus prevent the frequent result—diarrhea. In summer-time, when pigs have access to the ground, they cure themselves, or, in other words, prevent diseases of the stomach by eating grass which is laxative, or earth, rotten wood, or bits of charcoal which seem to check this condition, or to prevent extremes. The best medicine for any animal is preventive, hence their food and surroundings should be such as to promote health. The opposite is too frequently the case, as they are often kept in filth, and their food is prepared for them regardless of sanitary laws, their physical wants or natural instincts. This inconsistency is all the more remarkable when we consider that pigs are always reared only for human food, and are the most liable of almost all animals to possess parasites in their bodies, and are susceptible of a great variety of diseases, and among them those of a scrofulous nature, which may be transmitted to the human family when the pork is eaten. I never eat random pork, as I am afraid of it. When carefully raised and properly fattened, however, pig meat is healthful food.

A piece of muslin put next to every layer of leather in a sole will prevent the shoe from squeaking.

To stone raising easily, pour boiling water over them, and this loosens the skin.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron till the grease is absorbed.

Ham and bacon, which is usually hard and tough, may be cooked so as to be perfectly tender, and without waste or fat, by not allowing the water to boil. The English always cook it in this way.

All sorts of vessels and utensils may be cleaned from long retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out with charcoal powder, after the gross impurities have been scoured off with sand and water.

Dishes should always be rinsed in clear, hot water after having been washed in soapuds. Nothing is more unpleasant at the table than to notice a certain stickiness that the soap is likely to leave. It is necessary also from a sanitary point of view; the caustic alkali is corrosive and unwholesome, and the grease is often impure.

The sun has free access to the outside of the whole house at some time during the day, and keep shutters, blinds and windows open except when it is necessary to exclude it. Never mind faded carpets; they are not so bad as faded sheets, and these cannot be avoided except by fresh air and ample daylight.

The addition of three-quarters of an ounce of borax to a pound of soap, melted in with boiling water, makes a saving of one-half in the cost of soap, and three-fourths of the labor of washing, and improves the whiteness of the fabrics; besides, the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silky feeling, leaving nothing more to be desired by the most ambitious and economical washerwoman.

**Turkey or Fowl.**

The prosecuting attorney in an Indiana court had indicted a man for stealing a hog. The evidence proved that the animal was dead and dressed and hanging upon a hook. The court held that the variance must defeat a conviction, as the indictment should have charged him with stealing "pork" instead of a "hog."

The next case was that of a man indicted for stealing a turkey. The evidence showed that the bird was dressed and hanging up in a smoke-house. The judge ruled that the prisoner must be acquitted, as the indictment should have charged him with stealing "pork" instead of a "hog."

At the dinner which followed upon this trial a large roasted turkey was the principal dish, of which the judge was very fond.

"I will thank you to help me to some of that turkey," said the judge to the prosecuting attorney, who happened to be the carver.

"To what?" answered the lawyer, with a look of feigned surprise.

"A part of the turkey—a wing, a side, or some breast."

"Judge, I don't know what you mean; I see no turkey. Will you have some fowl?"

"Well, you rather have me," replied the judge with a good-natured laugh; "but you must recollect that there's a wide difference between a turkey in an indictment and one on the dinner-table."

## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Bernhardt's Necklace.

The necklace now being executed by one of the first jewelers of Paris for Sarah Bernhardt is near completion, and is considered one of the finest specimens of the jeweler's art of the nineteenth century. It is of the flat shape so much worn of late years—a mere band worn round the throat of the kind called collier de chien. It is composed of two rows of magnificent brilliants about an inch and a quarter apart, between which the necklace is now being executed by school girls. The hair is waved in front, and is simply wound round and round the back of the head in wide flat plait, exactly in the style of the bouffantes popular looking little emigrant women who, with their quaint faces and curious provincial costumes, turn Castle Garden New York, into a picture of life in the old world.

The polonaise is again in favor, and admits of great variety of form.

Some of the nearly reach the foot of the underdress in front, and are heavily draped in the back; others are cut in the waist-line style, with rounded paniers at the sides, and again, very elegant polonaises are made with long panels open on the left side, and lace across. The skirt is simply caught up on the right side with a silk cord and tassel.

Handsome sets of jewelry are made of hammered gold, with miniature landscapes, fruits and flowers made of very small jewels, which are laid so closely in some instances as to resemble fine mosaics. For example, a bluebird is made of closely set turquoise stones, a rose bush; its flowers and leaves are made of small rubies and emeralds, a cluster of daffodils of topaz stones, and a bunch of blue bells is formed of brilliant sapphires.

A "blushing bonnet" is the very latest invention of the age. This wonderful cap is "fitted on the inside with two springs, which whenever the wearer bends her head press upon the arteries of the neck and send the blood into her cheeks!" A Frenchman of course invented this convenient and ingenious contrivance, and as blushing is said to be one of the lost arts the patente will doubtless rise to fame and fortune right in his own beloved Paris.

A pretty deviation from the casquin or basque is the "Esmeralda" waist, which is particularly adapted to slender figures. It is a modification of the blouse waist, and is cut with a deep yoke, upon which the full blouse is gathered in fine shirring front and back, the side seams, however, being perfectly plain and fitting closely to the form. The waist is very pretty, made of silk or cashmere, and the yoke and cuffs are frequently made of a contrasting material and color.

The modern taste for mixed colors shows itself in the wearing of feather trimmings which display a wonderful intermingling of varied hues. In the manufacture of hats and bonnets the impala pheasant is in great demand. The head and neck of the bird glitters with a metallic brilliancy that is very beautiful. Many hats and bonnets are made exclusively of this lustrous plumage; in fact there is quite an eruption of bright birds and feathers of every kind, and a few ladies of eccentric taste are now wearing a small vivid colored Indian parrot, perched upon the left side of their large Gaineborough hats.

**Words of Wisdom.**

There are few things that we know well.

A delicate thought is a flower of the mind.

Love places a genius and a fool on a level.

Man laughs and weeps at the same things.

One is rich when one is sure of the morrow.

Anything serves as a pretext for the wicked.

The world either breaks or hardens the heart.

Wisdom is to the soul what health is to the body.

They do not love that do not show their love.

The eyes of other folks are the eyes that ruin us.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is credulity.

He who learns to stand alone must learn to fall alone.

A truth that one does not understand becomes an error.

Beware of him who hates the laugh of a child or children.

Under our greatest troubles often lie our greatest treasures.

Many a woman's vice has at first been nothing worse than good qualities run wild.

The man of genius is not master of the power that is in him; it is by ardent, irresistible need of expressing what he feels that he is a man of genius.

George Eliot's passion for music was remarkable. Indeed, nature seems to have denied her only one gift—personal beauty. Justin McCarthy said of her: "She is what we in England, call decidedly plain; what people in New York call homely; and what persons who did not care to soften the forms of an unpleasant truth would describe probably by a still harsher and more emphatic epithet; her face, it is said, is not even formed and illuminated by the light of her genius."

New York Fashion Notes.

Bangs and bangles are still popular. Moire antique ribbons are again in fashion.

Orange blossoms are not worn on the skirts of wedding dresses.

Cream-colored velvet is now much employed for bridal dresses.

Comfortable fur hoodas are finished off with wide loops of brown, blue or cardinal satin or gros grain ribbon.

Pretty jabots are made of Langsdorff edging, with clusters of moss buds and silk eyelet, and these cannot be avoided except by fresh air and ample daylight.

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An attempt is being made to revive the use of artificial flowers. The new silk blossoms and plush leaves are too pretty for the milliners to be content to throw them away at the end of the season.

The fashion of wearing full front broads in gowns, introduced by Mme. Bernhardt, is not favored. It is only appropriate for wedding gowns, which as they are to be worn but once, may well be somewhat expensive.

The most fashionable French gloves are composed of alternate bands of kid and lace, which shows a fair hand and arm as well as the glitter of jeweled

rings to perfection. This fashion accords well with the lace sleeves and lace trimmings now in vogue.

Even for balls, or occasions requiring elaborate toilets, ladies now prefer wearing their dress bodices cut square or heart shape in front, or in a decided point front and back. Dresses are becoming low and round showing the shoulders more and more becoming the exception.

The "emigrant twist" is a style of the necklace now being executed by Sarah Bernhardt's near completion, and is considered one of the finest specimens of the jeweler's art of the nineteenth century. It is of the flat shape so much worn of late years—a mere band worn round the throat of the kind called collier de chien. It is composed of two rows of magnificent brilliants about an inch and a quarter apart, between which the necklace is now being executed by school girls. The hair is waved in front, and is simply wound round and round the back of the head in wide flat plait, exactly in the style of the bouffantes popular looking little emigrant women who, with their quaint faces and curious provincial costumes, turn Castle Garden New York, into a picture of life in the old world.

The polonaise is again in favor, and admits of great variety of form.

Some of the nearly reach the foot of the underdress in front, and are heavily draped in the back; others are cut in the waist-line style, with rounded paniers at the sides, and again, very elegant polonaises are made with long panels open on the left side, and lace across. The skirt is simply caught up on the right side with a silk cord and tassel.

Handsome sets of jewelry are made of hammered gold, with miniature landscapes, fruits and flowers made of very small jewels, which are laid so closely in some instances as to resemble fine mosaics. For example, a bluebird is made of closely set turquoise stones, a rose bush; its flowers and leaves are made of small rubies and emeralds, a cluster of daffodils of topaz stones, and a bunch of blue bells is formed of brilliant sapphires.

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Handsome sets of jewelry are made of hammered gold, with miniature landscapes, fruits and flowers made of very small jewels, which are laid so closely in some instances as to resemble fine mosaics. For example, a bluebird is made of closely set turquoise stones, a rose bush; its flowers and leaves are made of small rubies and emeralds, a cluster of daffodils of topaz stones, and a bunch of blue bells is formed of brilliant sapphires.

A "blushing bonnet" is the very latest invention of the age. This wonderful cap is "fitted on the inside with two springs, which whenever the wearer bends her head press upon the arteries of the neck and send the blood into her cheeks!" A Frenchman of course invented this convenient and ingenious contrivance, and as blushing is said to be one of the lost arts the patente will doubtless rise to fame and fortune right in his own beloved Paris.

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